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## ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

MARCH 18, 1908.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

U.S.C.H.  
Mr. RODENBERG, from the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, submitted the following

### REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10530.]

The Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10530) to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in the year 1909, reports the same with an amendment and with the recommendation that the bill as so amended do pass.

Strike out all after the title and substitute the following:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held at Seattle, State of Washington, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on the grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

SEC. 2. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States, from the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, and the Library of Congress, such articles and material of an historical nature as will serve to impart a knowledge of our national history, and especially of the history of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, and that part of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. There shall be exhibited from the Executive Departments of the United States such exhibits as will illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government and demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people, special attention being given to such articles, materials, and exhibits as will most practically prove of educational value in connection with the development of commerce in the countries bordering upon the

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Pacific Ocean; the preservation of forests; the reclamation and irrigation of arid and semiarid lands; the improving and enlarging of transportation facilities and the safeguards of navigation; and the economic value of the investigations and operations of the Government with reference to public health, patents, geology, weather, animal industry, plant industry, soils, entomology, experiment stations, coast and geodetic survey, and public roads. And the International Bureau of American Republics is hereby invited to make an exhibit of the resources of the American Republics, particularly with a view to establishing closer trade relations between the United States and said Republics, and space in any of the United States Government buildings shall be provided for this purpose. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit a United States Government board of management is hereby created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Keeper of the National Museum, the Librarian of Congress, and the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. And said Government board is hereby authorized to rent and use such building or buildings in the District of Columbia as may be necessary in the preparation of said exhibit. The President of the United States may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Said Government board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, one by the Librarian of Congress, and one by the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics. The President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman, and the board itself shall appoint its secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of said Government board, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive said allowance in lieu of the subsistence and mileage now allowed by law; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may, in their discretion, detail retired army or navy officers for such duty. Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Employees of the board not otherwise employed by the Government shall be entitled to such compensation as the board may determine, and such employees may be selected and appointed by said board. The disbursing officer shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by said Secretary. The Secretary of the Treasury shall advance to said officer from time to time, under such regulations as he may prescribe, a sum of money from the appropriation for the Government exhibit herein authorized, not exceeding at any one time three-fourths of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay the expenses of said exhibit as authorized by the United States Government board herein created. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition, in connection with the exhibit of his Department, upon such grounds as shall be allotted for this purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture, and appliances now in use in life-saving stations in the United States. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition, in connection with the exhibit of his Department, in such building or aquarium as shall be allotted for this purpose, a complete exhibit of the fish and fisheries of the United States, paying special attention to the fish and fisheries of the Pacific Ocean, with a view to demonstrating, in the fullest manner possible, the economic value of such fish and fisheries: *Provided*, That the cost of said exhibit herein authorized, including the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of the articles and materials so exhibited, and for rent of building or buildings in the District of Columbia, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to aid the people of the district of Alaska and of the Territory of Hawaii in providing and maintaining appropriate and creditable exhibits of the products and resources of

Alaska and Hawaii at the said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and for that purpose he is authorized to appoint one or more persons to supervise the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles as may be exhibited from said Territories at said exposition: *Provided*, That the total expenditure for said exhibit for said district of Alaska on the part of the Government, including such selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of the articles so exhibited, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *And provided further*, That the total expenditure for said exhibit for the Territory of Hawaii on the part of the Government, including such selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of the articles so exhibited shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to aid the people of the Philippine Islands in providing and maintaining an appropriate and creditable exhibit of the products and resources of the Philippine Islands at the said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and for that purpose he is authorized to appoint one or more persons to supervise the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles as may be exhibited from said Philippine Islands at said exposition: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for said exhibit on the part of the Government, including such selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of the articles so exhibited, shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause suitable buildings to be erected on the site of said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition for said Government exhibit, including an irrigation and biograph building; also a fisheries building complete, with mechanical apparatus; also buildings for the exhibits of the district of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands; also buildings for such other purposes in connection with the exhibits herein authorized as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury may be necessary. Said buildings shall be erected from plans prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to contract for said buildings in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States, but the contract for said buildings, including the preparation of ground therefor and the approaches thereto, and the interior and exterior decorative wiring and lighting thereof shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to dispose of said buildings, or the materials composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the State of Washington or to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition corporation or to the city of Seattle to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine.

SEC. 6. That the allotment of space for exhibitors in the building or buildings erected under authority of this Act for the use of the district of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands shall be done and performed without charge to exhibitors by the Government board created by this Act.

SEC. 7. That dies for medals bearing appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury at some mint of the United States for the board of trustees of Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, a corporation, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and upon the payment by said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of a sum not less than the cost thereof; said medals shall be coined by the coining press located in and being part of the Government exhibit, and without cost to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition: *Provided*, That said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition shall furnish free of charge the electric power necessary to operate said coining press and all provisions of law against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals issued under this Act. Said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition shall furnish without cost to the United States all materials used by the printing and engraving presses exhibited by the Government at said exposition in the production of the usual souvenirs of appropriate design, and said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is hereby

authorized, through any agent, employee, privilege holder, or concessionnaire appointed by its proper officer, to vend and sell at or near the place of manufacture any medal, print, or engraving authorized under the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That the vending and selling of all such medals, prints, and engravings shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That the United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expenses incident to or growing out of the same, except for the construction of the building or buildings hereinbefore authorized and for the purpose of paying the expense incident to the selection, preparation, purchase, installation, transportation, care, custody, and safe return of the exhibits made by the Government and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the Government board created by this Act, and for other expenses, and for the maintenance of said building or buildings and other contingent expenses to be approved by the chairman of the Government board, or, in the event of his absence or disability, by such officer as the board may designate, and the Secretary of the Treasury, upon itemized accounts and vouchers: *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred and no expenditure of money appropriated by this Act shall be made until the president of said exposition shall have furnished to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury proof that there has been obtained for the purpose of completing and opening said exposition bona fide subscriptions to the stock of Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (a corporation), by responsible parties, contributions, donations, and appropriations, from all sources, aggregating a sum not less than one million dollars. *Provided*, That no appropriation made by any State or Territory, and no appropriation herein made, shall be considered as any part of said million dollars.

SEC. 9. That the United States shall not in any manner or under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, or representations of said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (a corporation), its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any stock certificates, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses, of any kind or nature whatever, attending such exposition corporation, or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to create any liability upon the part of the United States, directly or indirectly, for any debt or obligation incurred or for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said United States Government board in excess of appropriations herein made.

SEC. 11. That the United States shall not in any manner or under any circumstances make any loan, directly or indirectly, to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition or for the benefit of said exposition or for any of the purposes thereof, and shall not appropriate for any purpose whatsoever in connection with said exposition any sum of money other than that provided in this act.

SEC. 12. That as a condition precedent to the payment of the appropriations herein provided for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition shall contract with the Secretary of the Treasury to close the grounds of the said exposition to visitors on Sundays during the period of said exposition.

As amended, the committee recommends that the bill be passed. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, and the exposition is to be held at the city of Seattle. This proposed exposition deals not merely with the States of the Pacific slope, but also with Alaska, the Yukon territory, British Columbia, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Its object is to demonstrate the progress and the resources of the entire region of the Pacific and to forecast the future possibilities of the oriental trade. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is of peculiar interest among enterprises of this character in that it deals with the resources not only of the Pacific territories of this country, but also with the Canadian territory of the Yukon, thus affording the unusual spectacle of different territories under different flags joining forces and uniting in interest. Yukon territory and British Columbia, both of them under the Dominion government, are both of them to be as much a part of the exposition as are Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines,



under the Government of the United States—a situation expressive of harmony and good will and international comity and speaking much for the continuance of the amicable relations between us and our English-speaking neighbors. It is estimated that 7,500,000 persons live in the section of the country in the United States and Canada within a radius of 1,000 miles of Seattle, all of whom are directly interested in this exposition, as an opportunity to show their material wealth and development. The President in his message at the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress, referring to the needs of Alaska and the scope of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, said:

Our fellow-citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget Sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific Ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the Government \$11,000,000 of revenue and has produced nearly \$300,000,000 in gold, furs, and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific Ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce amounts to over \$3,000,000,000, of which the share of the United States is some \$700,000,000. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries, not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton-growing States, would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits, we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

In the message at the beginning of the Sixtieth Congress, the President said of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition:

The courage and enterprise of the citizens of the far Northwest in the projected Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1909, should receive liberal encouragement. This exposition is not sentimental in its conception, but seeks to exploit the natural resources of Alaska and to promote the commerce, trade, and industry of the Pacific States with their neighboring States and with our insular possessions and the neighboring countries of the Pacific. The exposition asks no loan from the Congress, but seeks appropriations for national exhibits and exhibits of the western dependencies of the General Government. The State of Washington and the city of Seattle have shown the characteristic Western enterprise in large donations for the conduct of this exposition, in which other States are lending generous assistance.

The management of the exposition has not asked the Government to give the exposition any money or to loan it any money. It asks only that the Government may participate in the exhibition. A statement is incorporated in the bill that hereafter no loan will be asked and no money received.

The committee was strongly impressed by the action of the people of the State of Washington and of the city of Seattle toward making the fair a success. Beautiful and suitable grounds for the exposition have been secured on the campus of the State University. The securing of these grounds will reduce real-estate speculation to a minimum. Over \$350,000 has already been expended in preparing these grounds and in advertising the exposition. The State of Washington has appropriated for the exposition \$1,000,000. The counties in the State have given \$278,000. The citizens of Seattle subscribed in one day \$625,000, and have already paid of this subscription over \$425,000. In all, the people of Washington have given \$2,000,000 and have asked only that the Government give \$750,000 for the purpose of participating therein. Of this \$750,000, however, it should be remembered that \$50,000 is for a Philippine exhibit, \$50,000 for a Hawaiian exhibit, and \$100,000 for an Alaskan exhibit.

## ALASKA.

It is the unanimous desire of the people of Alaska to participate in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, but she has no way to raise money for this purpose. The Government taxes Alaska and Alaska has paid to the Government more than \$11,000,000. The products taken from Alaska since she became our territory have been over \$300,000,000. It has given us over \$125,000,000 in gold. The present annual output of gold is more than \$20,000,000. The value of the salmon pack for 1907 will exceed \$12,000,000. The codfish banks are beyond comparison the greatest in the world. The Government expert sent to investigate these banks states in a report that there are 1,000 codfish in the waters of Alaska for every one ever in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Alaska coal fields, according to Government reports, are among the greatest of North America, and the quality of its coal is equaled only by that of Pennsylvania. Alaska copper mines are of recent discovery and are probably the greatest on the globe. It also has assets of great value in its big game and in its furs. Its forests are a resource that will in a few years be of immense value. Its agricultural possibilities are extensive and are just beginning to be investigated and understood. The vast resources of Alaska are little known and practically untouched. No one can measure and no one can exaggerate the undeveloped wealth of Alaska. It has seemed to the committee that there should be no hesitancy, in view of these facts, on the part of Congress in giving Alaska \$100,000 for the purpose of making a demonstration of her resources, and especially is this so, as she has paid to the Government so much and has received from the Government so little in return and as she has no way to raise money for herself.

## HAWAII.

Hawaii pays annually to the General Government \$1,000,000. She has asked some of this money—a small portion of it—to make an exhibit at this exposition. Hawaii is to-day cramped and retarded in her development by want of capital and of people. This great handicap is due almost entirely to a lack of information of the world at large of the resources and opportunities of these islands. If the people of the United States knew these opportunities, population and money would soon find their way there. As her people want to participate in this exhibit and as the committee thinks it would mean much, not only to Hawaii, but to the nation, the committee believes that Hawaii should have at least \$50,000 for this purpose.

## PHILIPPINES.

The resources of the Philippines are little known to the people of this country. They have great mineral resources. They have tremendous agricultural possibilities. They have vast forests of rare and beautiful wood. Of their people, their capabilities, their accomplishments, and of the resources of their country even we in the United States know practically nothing. The Government should help the Philippines to make a creditable exhibit, one especially that would show the commercial opportunities and the commercial resources of



the islands. There is capital in this country ready to go to these islands and to develop them if the facts concerning them can only be brought to its attention. The committee feels entirely justified in asking an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Philippines.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE PACIFIC.

Not only will the fair promote harmony and good will with our English-speaking neighbors on the north, but it will tend to strengthen national comity and give closer relations with all nations on the Pacific, and especially with the countries of the Orient. The great future commercial development of this country will almost certainly be upon the Pacific. Since we acquired Hawaii and the Philippines our interest on that ocean has become of vital importance to the nation. Now is a critical period in our history in regard to securing oriental trade and in the matter of securing the good will and attracting the attention of oriental nations. An exposition such as the one proposed to be held at Seattle will be of greatest value in showing to these countries the interest they have in us and the interest we have in them. Japan is to give a great exposition in 1912, and we will undoubtedly participate in that exposition, and Japan will undoubtedly participate in the exposition at Seattle. These two expositions will bring these two great nations on opposite sides of the Pacific together in a way that will prove of greatest benefit to both. The primal object of this exposition is to stimulate trade upon the Pacific and to still further strengthen the friendly relations with the other nations upon this greatest ocean.

WILLIAM A. RODENBERG.  
JOSEPH HOWELL.  
JAMES M. MILLER.  
CHARLES N. BRUMM.  
EDWIN W. HIGGINS.  
CYRUS DUREY.  
JOHN M. NELSON.  
JOEL COOK.  
JOHN W. LANGLEY.  
HARRY L. MAYNARD.  
GEORGE S. LEGARE.  
HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE.  
JOSEPH L. RHINOCK.  
COURTNEY W. HAMLIN.  
LE GAGE PRATT.



## VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned, a minority of your committee, believes that no appropriation should be made in aid of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Whether or not it ever was desirable for the United States to aid such undertakings is an open question. At all events, the people have become tired of expositions, and it is time to put a stop to Government aid.

So far as the merits of this particular proposition are concerned, it must be admitted that in proportion to the amount subscribed locally the financial aid asked of the Government is of noticeably modest proportions. The undersigned, nevertheless, recommends that none be given.

March 4, 1908.

AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,  
*Chairman.*

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